



Hongkong Daily Press.

SUBSCRIBER ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE BEST THING
IN SIGHT
IS
CROOKES' GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,872. 號一十七百三千九萬一第 日七十月五年申庚 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 2ND, 1920. 五拜禮 號二月七年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3. PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:
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NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12 10 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
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GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR MARKS.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER-PRINTING.
TELEPHONE 1318.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE	
WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 10.30 p.m.	" " " "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " " 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	Every 80 minutes
10.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 80 minutes
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.30 " " 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order represent- ing Bank Notes.	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE	
On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice. (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)	
DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	No. 1 Local No. 2 Through No. 3 Express No. 4 Local No. 5 Through No. 6 Express No. 7 Local No. 8 Through No. 9 Express No. 10 Local No. 11 Through No. 12 Express No. 13 Local No. 14 Through No. 15 Express No. 16 Local No. 17 Through No. 18 Express No. 19 Local No. 20 Through No. 21 Express No. 22 Local No. 23 Through No. 24 Express No. 25 Local No. 26 Through No. 27 Express No. 28 Local No. 29 Through No. 30 Express No. 31 Local No. 32 Through No. 33 Express No. 34 Local No. 35 Through No. 36 Express No. 37 Local No. 38 Through No. 39 Express No. 40 Local No. 41 Through No. 42 Express No. 43 Local No. 44 Through No. 45 Express No. 46 Local No. 47 Through No. 48 Express No. 49 Local No. 50 Through No. 51 Express No. 52 Local No. 53 Through No. 54 Express No. 55 Local No. 56 Through No. 57 Express No. 58 Local No. 59 Through No. 60 Express No. 61 Local No. 62 Through No. 63 Express No. 64 Local No. 65 Through No. 66 Express No. 67 Local No. 68 Through No. 69 Express No. 70 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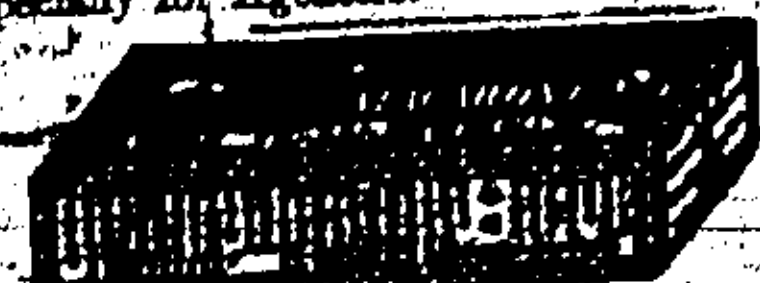
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AMERICA'S POLITICAL MACHINERY.

PARTY POWERS—THE PRIMARY AND THE CONVENTION.

In view of the forthcoming Presidential election, the following account of the American political system from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, by Viscount Bryce, is of interest.

The machinery of an American party consists of two distinct but intimately connected sets of bodies, the one permanent, the other temporary, or rather intermittent. The function of the former is to manage the general business of the party from month to month and year to year. That of the latter is to nominate candidates for the next ensuing elections and to make declarations of party opinion intended to indicate the broad lines of party policy.

The permanent organization consists of a system of committees, one for each of the more important election areas. There is a committee for every city, every county, and every congressional district, and in some states even for every county and every congressional district. There is, of course, a committee for every state, and at the head of the whole stands a national committee for the whole Union whose special function it is to make arrangements for the conduct of the work at a presidential election. Thus the work at a presidential election is covered by a network of committees, each having a sphere of action corresponding to some election area, whether a Federal area or a state area.

FUNCTION OF THE PRIMARY. The other and parallel branch of the party organization consists of the bodies whose function it is to nominate party candidates for elective posts, whether legislative or executive. These bodies are meetings of the members of the party residing in each election area. In the smallest areas, such as the township or city ward, the meeting is composed of all the recognized members of the party who are entitled to vote, and it is then called a primary. In the larger election areas, such as a county or city, the number of voters who would be entitled to be present renders it impossible to admit all, so the nominating meetings in these areas are composed of delegates elected by the various primaries included in the area, and the meeting is called a nominating convention.

POWER OF THE ROSS. Every registered voter belonging to the party in the local election area for which party candidates are to be nominated is presumable entitled to vote in the primary. In rural districts little difficulty arises, because it is known what citizens belong to each party, but in cities, and especially in large cities, where men do not know their neighbors by sight, it becomes necessary to have regular lists of the party voters entitled to attend a primary, and these lists are either prepared and kept by the local party committee, or are sent by the votes of the persons previously of the party roll. The composition of these lists is of course a serious matter, because the primary is the foundation of the whole party edifice. Accordingly, those who control the local organizations usually take pains to keep on the lists all the voters whom they can trust, and are apt to keep off those whom they think likely to show a dangerous independence. By their constant activity in this direction, and by their influence over the pliable members of the party, they are generally able to have a primary subservient to their will, which is ready to nominate candidates, and to choose delegates to the conventions persons on whom they can rely. In this way, a few leaders may sometimes be able to obtain control of the nominating machinery of a city, or even of a state, for the local committees usually obey instructions received from the committee above them.

POWER OF THE PARTY. The great importance of these nominating bodies lies not only in the fact that there are an enormous number of state, county and city offices (including judicial offices) filled by direct popular election, but also in the fact that in the United States a candidate has scarcely any chance of being elected unless he is regularly nominated by his party, that is to say, by the recognized primary or convention (as the case may be) of the party which is strong in any given area is, therefore, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to control the election itself, so far as the party is concerned, and in many places one party has a permanent majority.

As the desire to dominate primaries was found to lead to many abuses, both in the way of manipulating the lists of party voters, and in the unfair management of the primary meetings themselves, a movement was started for reforming the system, which, beginning soon after 1890, gathered so much support that now in the large majority of the states laws have been enacted for regulating the proceedings at primary nominating meetings. These laws vary greatly in their details from state to state, but they all aim at ensuring the voters to exercise a free and unfettered voice in the selection of their candidates, and they have created a regular system of election of office-holders from among the candidates.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

One nominating body is of such conspicuous magnitude as to need special notice. For the selection of party candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States there is held, once every four years, in the summer preceding the election (which takes place in November), the "President," a huge party assembly of delegates from conventions held in the several states, each state having twice as many delegates as it has electoral votes to cast (i.e., twice as many as its Federal senators and Federal representatives). The delegates are chosen for each congressional district by a district convention, and four delegates for the state at large by a state convention. Each state delegation usually keeps together during the national convention, and holds private meetings from time to time to decide on its course.

PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE.

When the national convention has been duly organized by the appointment of committees and of a chairman, its first business is to discuss and adopt a series of resolutions (prepared by the committee on resolutions, but subject to amendment by the convention as a whole), which, taken together, embody the views, program and policy of the party, and constitute what is called its "platform" for the ensuing election. This declaration of principles and plans is, sometimes of importance, not only as an appeal to the people in respect of the past services and merits of the party, but as pledging them to the measures they are to introduce and push forward if they win the election. It then proceeds to receive the nomination of various aspirants to the position of party candidate for the presidency. The roll of states is called alphabetically, and each state, as reached in the roll, is entitled to present a candidate. Thereafter a vote is taken between the several aspirants. The roll of states is again called, and the chairman of each state delegation announces the vote of the state. In Democratic

conventions a state delegation, when instructed by the state convention to cast its whole vote solid for the particular aspirant favoured by the majority of the delegation, must do so (this is called the "unit rule" in the conventions of the other parties). Individual delegates may vote as they please. If one aspirant has obtained on the first roll-call an absolute majority of the whole number of delegates voting—or, in Democratic conventions, a majority of two-thirds of those voting—he is held to have been duly chosen, and the choice is then made unanimous. If, however, no one obtains the requisite majority, the roll is again called until some one competitor secures the requisite number of votes. Sometimes one or two votings are sufficient, but sometimes the process has to be repeated many times—it may even continue for several days—before a result is reached. Where this happens there is much room for the display of tactical skill, by the party managers in persuading delegates who favour one of the less prominent aspirants to transfer their votes to the person who seems most likely to unite the party.

When one aspirant has been duly selected as the party candidate for the presidency, the convention proceeds to choose in the same way a person to be a candidate for the vice-presidency. This is a much simpler matter, because the post is less sought after, and it is usually dispatched with ease and promptitude. The two nominees are then deemed to be the party candidates of the whole party, entitled to the support, at the ensuing election, of the party organizations and of all sound party men throughout the Union, and the convention thereupon dissolves.

WHO WORK THE PARTIES?

It is hardly too much to say that in the United States the parties work the government. The question follows, who work the parties? The action of the parties depends upon and is the resultant of three factors, which are indeed more or less present in all constitutional representative governments. There are (a) individual leaders, who are powerful either by their talents or by the influence they enjoy over the citizens; (b) rich men, who can supply the party with the very large sums of money needed for maintaining the party machinery in efficiency and for fighting the elections; and (c) the opinion of the masses of the citizens, who, though generally disposed to adhere to the traditions and follow the leaders of the party to which they belong, do, especially in the more educated classes and in the most advanced sections of the country, exert a certain measure of independence, and may refuse to vote for the party candidates if they either distrust those candidates personally or disapprove of the policy which the party seems to be following. It need hardly be said that the relative importance of these three factors varies from time to time. Fortunately that of the second has grown weaker in recent years.

WHAT THE SYSTEM MEANS.

The national parties have been so pervasive in their influence, and the working of their machinery has formed so important a part of the political history of the United States, that it is necessary to call attention to the high significance of this element in the system of the Republic. The party system has made nearly all elections, including those for state offices and city offices, the functions of which have, as a rule, nothing whatever to do with national party issues, matters of party strife fought upon party lines. It has disposed voters in-state and city elections to support party candidates, of whom they might otherwise have disapproved, for the sake of maintaining in full strength for national purposes the local party organization, and it has thereby become a fruitful source of municipal misgovernment. It has thrown great power into the hands of party managers, because where the strife between the two great parties is keen and the result of a contest doubtful, discipline and obedience are deemed necessary for success. It has tended to efface state lines, and to diminish the interest in state issues, and has thus helped to make the nation overshadow the states.

JAPAN'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

The Shimizuogoe tunnel will be the longest tunnel in Japan, and the first longest in the world. It is a branch line between the cities of Tsurumi and Magasaki, and will be 9 and a quarter miles in length. Mr. Omura, the head official of the Railway Construction Section, says: "The Shimizuogoe tunnel will pass under the Shimizuogoe Pass, famous for its wind and snow storms. Construction work will be carried on under difficult conditions, but we are determined to have the work completed within three years." The cost is not accurately estimated as yet but I think it cannot be less than ¥300 a shaku."

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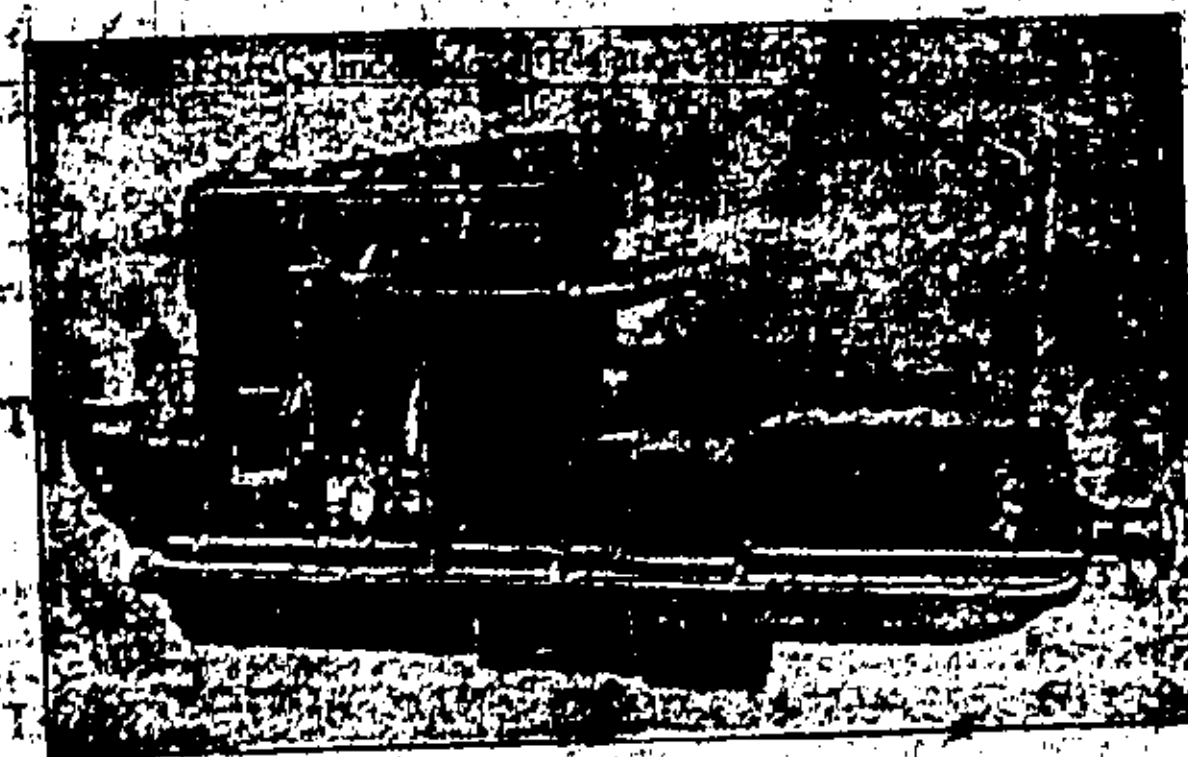
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THE NEW TERRITORIES.
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

A. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Mr. G. N. Orme had charge of the office until March 28th and I acted from March 28th until the end of the year.

II.—MAGISTRACY.

Table A shows the number of cases heard by the District Officer sitting as Police Magistrate and as Judge of the Small Debts Court.

The year was an exceptionally busy one for the Small Debts Court, the number of cases heard, and of writs of execution issued, being considerably in excess of previous records. Money Loan Association or "wai" disputes have been distressingly frequent. Properly conducted, these associations are undoubtedly useful, but the spirit of Pong Kung, their founder, seems to have departed from many a New Territory "wai" and in consequence after case it is found that the most fundamental rules have been disregarded.

Money is scarce in the Territory and the cost of living has risen, owing to the high price of rice, and this no doubt accounts for the increase in debt cases and in the number of writs that it was found necessary to issue.

The more serious crimes reported during the year included three murders and robberies on land. Two of the three murders were due to family quarrels. The armed robberies were committed not by people of the District, but by persons from Chinese Territory.

Armed robberies on the water were three in number. A new system of water patrols introduced during the year at the head of Deep Bay will, it is hoped, provide for the better safe-guarding of an exposed district.

In general the Territory has been quiet and the local people have given little trouble to the Police.

Two fires occurred during the year, one at Sai Kung, which was fortunately not very serious, and one at Yuen Long Market, which did damage to the extent of \$1,200 and might have been much more serious but for the good work of a small fire engine which had been sent out from Hongkong by the Police for the use of Yuen Long Market only a few weeks before the fire broke out.

III.—LAND OFFICE.

The number of sales of land and other transactions affecting land which took place during the year are set forth in Table B.

The number of memorials registered was 3,181 as against 2,857 in 1918. The fees received as stamp duty amounted to \$1,964.80 as against \$1,737.20 in the previous year.

The development of Tai Po Market was well maintained. Every site on the fish-pond reclamation has now been bought for building purposes, with the exception of a small portion where the ground has not yet been brought up to the required level. Several new buildings, of an improved type, were erected during the year.

Purchases at a cheap upset price of areas of hillside for fruit-growing purposes have been encouraged. Well-to-do Chinese, not of this District, have shown enterprise in this respect.

The 1,500 acres of salt-water padi near Ping Shek yielded an excellent return, and large reclamations of marsh land of this nature should prove profitable.

The rice obtained from salt-water padi is "red rice," and is much used for distilling purposes, besides having dietic properties said to be useful in treatment of Beri-beri.

Little progress can be reported in the attempts to develop the minerals resources of this District. Several Mining and Prospecting Licences have been held but subsequently given up. A moderate amount of work was done at the Lin Ma Yang lead mine.

IV.—REVENUE.

The total revenue collected in this office is set forth under the various heads in Table C.

The total collected was \$117,174.51. The Table below gives the revenue collected since 1910:—

Year	Revenue
1910	\$101,032.40
1911	102,900.00
1912	108,037.67
1913	111,301.72
1914	108,453.14
1915	112,075.71
1916	174,153.77
1917	117,095.84
1918	120,244.83
1919	117,174.51

It should be noted that in 1918 one particularly large sale of Crown land took place for \$43,600.

In addition to the above, the following amounts paid by the Territory, but not through this office, should be added:—

Liquor duties, Sai Kung	\$1,521.92
Harbour dues, Sai Kung	\$2,475.75
Harbour dues, No. 3 launch	5,715.10
Harbour dues, No. 4 launch	3,514.50
Harbour dues, No. 2 launch	3,334.00
Crown Rent paid in Land Office	4,486.56
Mining Licences	2,146.87
Prospecting Licences	2,000.00
Tobacco duties	6,048.50
Tobacco (manufacturing licences)	188.00

Total \$31,408.20

The total revenue received from the Northern District during 1919 was therefore \$148,582.71.

The cost of running the District Office during the year was \$20,576.12.

V.—LIQUOR.

The total revenue collected from the District was:—

Year	Revenue
1918	\$2,772.50
1919	\$2,475.75

Distillery licences... 3,982.50
Chinese wine and spirit licences... 3,608.25
Liquor duties... 9,206.49
Total... \$15,941.40

Collected through Hongkong at Sai Kung... 1,521.92
Total... \$15,941.40

VI.—GENERAL.

The two rice crops, the foundation of life in this Territory, were more successful than they have been for many years. Indeed, the first crop was so good that it was generally characterized as a 100 per cent. crop.

But owing to the rice situation in Hongkong, where prices rose to an unprecedented height, it was found necessary to control the export of grain from this District to Hongkong, in order to ensure enough supplies for consumption here.

By this means we succeeded in keeping down the local retail price to \$8 or \$9 a picul, though this is, of course, a big advance on normal prices, and the non-farming element such as fishermen and shopkeepers suffered accordingly.

The Laichi crop was unfortunately a complete failure throughout the District.

Good progress was made with the improvement and surfacing of the main road during the year and the motor bus services between Sheung Shui and Yuen Long Market was regularly maintained and fairly well patronized.

An attempt was made during the year to stimulate interest in afforestation throughout the District. A sum of \$1,500 was voted and over fifty villages were induced to plant seed, especially pine, camphor, and eucalyptus, supplied by this office, payment being made for services rendered.

In addition, two nurseries were started and were doing moderately well at the end of the year.

A satisfactory feature of the year was the voting of \$5,000 in order to meet the needs of minor local public works such as repair of roads and bridges, and the construction of new bridges. Where necessary the advice of the Public Works Department is sought, and readily accorded, but the actual construction or repairs are carried out by the local people, who are paid by the District Officer upon satisfactory completion of the work.

Under this system the District carried out a number of most useful works for which no funds would otherwise have been forthcoming.

Peace was celebrated in this District by theatrical performances for four days and five nights in the market centres of Tai Po and Yuen Long. Two of the best companies in South China were engaged and the markets were gay with the flags of the Allies. The celebrations were successful and generally enjoyed.

A. E. Wood,
District Officer.

B. SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

I.—STAFF.

I had charge of the office until April 15th, Mr. R. A. C. North from then to the end of the year.

Mr. J. Grant (Private, Manchester Regiment) temporarily acted as Land Bailiff until August 13th when he was required by the Military Authorities. On October 1st, Mr. W. E. Hollands (Lance Sergeant, Police Department) was appointed to the post and took up his duties.

II.—MAGISTRACY.

The Assistant District Officer sitting as Police Magistrate heard during the year 194 cases affecting 283 persons. 177 persons were convicted or bound over and 42 were discharged.

The following table gives a comparison with 1917 and 1918:—

Year	No. of cases	No. of persons
1917	133	108
1918	218	204
1919	194	283

No. of persons convicted or bound over 162
No. of persons discharged 21
No. of persons imprisoned 30

Arms fines... \$205.02
Opium fines... 93.66
Paid to Government reward fund 1,309.79
Forfeitures... 131.75

176 cases were instituted during the year, as compared with 108 in 1918 and 78 in 1917. Courts were held as usual in the District during the year. I find many of these cases are brought rather to secure immediate record of the debt than to obtain immediate payment.

III.—LAND OFFICE.

The number of sales of land and other transactions affecting land which took place during 1919 is set forth in Table A. 1,904 deeds were registered during the year as compared with 1,631 in 1918. This is again the highest number on record. Registration fees for 1919 were \$2,681.30 as compared with \$1,948.10 in 1918.

V.—REVENUE.

The total revenue collected by the Assistant District Officer is shown in Table B, and corresponds with that collected last year very closely. The Special War Rate was cancelled from July 1st in the year and accounts for a decrease of about \$3,700 in the sum collected as compared with 1918, in which year it was exacted for the whole year. The increase in the total of rates is due to the rapid development of Sham Shui Po.

Table C gives details of revenue collected in Licence fees, by the Police in 1918 and 1919.

Table D shows the revenue collected in 1918 and 1919 in the District by all Departments other than the District Office and includes the totals of Table C.

Table E shows comparatively the total revenue collected from the Southern District by all Departments during the last three years.

VI.—LIQUOR.

Liquor duties were collected in the Southern District during 1919 amounting to \$102,094.07. The total for 1918 was \$102,094.07.

The chief sources of this Revenue are given in the following Table which shows comparatively the totals of the last two years:—

District	1918	1919
Sham Shui Po	52,384	43,632
Kowloon City	12,944	12,073
Tsun Wan	64,578	60,031
Kwai Chung	41,672	26,062
Kap Shui	300	435
Cheung Chau	29,055	19,668
Tai O	2,128	2,077
Hong Han	494	346
Po Toi	256	129
Tsing I	147	132

The decrease in production is due to the high price of molasses, resulting from shortage of shipping, and to increased cost of rice. A considerable quantity of this liquor is sent in for Hongkong consumption.

VII.—GENERAL.

Crops.—The first crop was usually good but in many places the second crop failed owing to drought.

Trade was not good during the year owing in a great measure to the high price of rice.

Tai O.—The year only showed a slight improvement on the previous one. The rice and sweet potato crops were better than last year, but fewer junks visited the place. This is no doubt partially due to the siting up of the harbour, and partially to the lack of a really good typhoon refuge. It will be interesting to see if the lengthening of the pier (projected in 1920) to afford refuge from storms will affect the number of junks. The salt pans produced only 20,392 piculs—less than in 1918 by 1,000 piculs.

The market was opened in August, 1919, and did well for the remainder of the year. Its erection has certainly stimulated the demand for land in the vicinity. Crime was rather more prevalent this year, probably owing to hard times that were experienced, in spite of the fact that during the rice shortage rice and congee were distributed to the poor by the merchants, assisted by the Tung Wa Authorities. But for this, the distress would have been much worse.

Cheung Chau.—The year was not particularly prosperous. The first crop of padi was fair but the second failed. The fishing was much less successful than last year and in consequence trade was none too good. The market, however, continued to flourish and all the stalls were occupied. The same excellent public spirit continued to be shown by the Kai Fong.

The town accordingly prospered. This year has seen the formation of an European reservation on the East end of the island and residents in the Colony are building bungalows there in increasing numbers. The launch service has now been arranged so that it is possible to reside in the island and yet spend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Hongkong. On Saturdays, for the convenience of Europeans, the launch returns to Cheung Chau at 2 p.m.

Tsun Wan.—A prosperous year. Both crops of padi were fair—averaging only about 4,300 piculs, as against 5,500 in good years. The price, however, averaged \$5.75 per picul as against \$2.50 in previous years. The pineapple season too was good and the fruit fetched \$2.50 per picul, 20 cents in excess of any previously recorded price. The District has been very quiet. The output from the Needle Hill mine averaged about 30 piculs of wolfram ore per month. The handwood mill continued to do well. At Ping Chau, however, the lime kilns have experienced a bad season. One kiln had to close down. The connecting road from Sham Shui Po to Castle Peak was opened for public traffic and seems likely to prove popular with motorists.

Lantau.—Another most prosperous year. The crops were good. Cattle and pig rearing proved very profitable, as did the egg and poultry business. The islanders catch only enough fish for their own consumption, mainly by means of stake-nets, but as usual a number of Hokies from Hoi Ping visited the island to fish during the shrimp season. The island seems very contented and causes the Police little trouble.

E. W. Hamilton,
Assistant District Officer, South.

April 15th, 1920.

PEACEFUL PICTURE OF CANTON.

QUIET AND NORMAL.

INTERVIEW WITH LEADING CHINESE MERCHANT.

We take the following from the N. C. Daily News:—

In spite of many rumours, to the contrary, we are told by a prominent Chinese business man who has just returned from Canton, that everything in that city is quiet and practically normal.

As compared with other cities throughout the country, our informant declares that Canton can be put down as one of the quietest. Unlike many Northern cities, police and soldiers treat the civilians very gently and very seldom overstep their bounds.

PLACATING THE PEOPLE.

"Of course," said our informant, "you must understand that I do not hold a brief for Canton or any of its officials, but what I am now telling you is what I have myself seen. The Militarists are beginning to realize that they must win over the citizens, and they realize also that any oppression on their part may be the cause of a new revolution. So they are doing everything in their power to treat the citizens kindly and with every consideration. They expect by doing this to win the people's sympathy."

Then the information we have been receiving in Shanghai regarding civil conflict in Canton is incorrect? "Of course, it is," answered our informant unhesitatingly.

It appears that the newly appointed Civil Governor of Kuangtung, Mr. Yang Wing-tai is an able man who has won the confidence of the people. Our informant illustrated this by stating that the Chinese merchants and bankers, after lending money to Mr. Yang and receiving it back with interest, were willing to lend Mr. Yang money on his word. This happened when he was Commissioner of Finance. After his appointment as Civil Governor, one of his first acts was to organize a Bureau for the Extension of Education.

GAMBLING TO GO.

Formerly the budget for education was \$1,500,000 per annum, but owing to a shortage of funds, the province has been able to pay only \$300,000 annually for the past several years. This year, however, Mr. Yang ordered an increase in the educational expenditure of 100 per cent, or \$800,000, and he hopes to increase it still more within the next few years.

But we are told that the gambling monopoly has just been granted to a certain company for several million dollars. How do you account for that? "Mr. Yang has taken steps to have the whole gambling evil stamped out within a period of five years. You see, it is like this. Gambling has been going on in the province for the past four years not only inside the provincial capital, Canton, but also in the small towns and villages. Most of the gambling dens are conducted by soldiers and the civil authorities have been powerless to deal with them."

"Why was a gambling monopoly given at all?" "The gambling monopoly was granted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was Generalissimo three years ago. By granting such a monopoly, he hoped to raise funds to finance an expedition against the North."

THE NEW ROADS.

The old Canton City walls have been pulled down and in their place are constructed fine broad roads. These, our informant adds, compare favourably with roads in any other city in China. There are also two cross roads running through the city.

Already motoring is very popular in the famous "Old City of Rans." At first it was proposed to run a tramway service where the old walls stood but it was later decided to establish a motor bus service. Every visitor to this city (Canton) admires the wonderful work which has been carried out by the Municipality," says our informant.

Opium smoking and smuggling have practically been stamped out altogether or steps are being taken to rid the place of the drug. Just recently General Li Foh-hien executed a favourite captain of his and also 12 of his soldiers because they were found to be smuggling opium. The matter was brought to the General's notice by his orders for the men to be brought before him for examination. When he found that they were guilty, he had them executed on the spot."

GOVERNMENT DOING FAIRLY WELL.

How about the Military Government? "The Military Government is doing fairly well, considering the obstacles which he before it. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wen Tsiang-yao, is having an especially hard time, not because he is unable to handle matters, but because Dr. Wu Ting-fang did not leave any records behind him when he left Canton."

Is it true that General Lu-Yung-ting and Mr. Wen Tsiang-yao have resigned from the Military Government? "I have every reason to believe they have not. I am informed that the new was spread by a certain political party in Shanghai, but I would not like to state so definitely. Only to-day did I receive an official telegram from Mr. Wen denying the rumour."

In closing his interview, our informant stated that Mr. Wen is very popular in Canton, and is, in fact, the driving power behind the Canton Military Government.

Six Japanese delegates to the Annual Japanese Conference of Librarians which has just closed in Dairen, are passing through Peking. While in Peking they are frequenting the Lu-Li-chang and other places searching for rare books and manuscripts. The National Association of Librarians has about 40 members representing all the larger libraries of Japan. This is the first annual conference of the association which has been held in Manchuria.

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Consignees of large import produce, an Import permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading are countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on July 8th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.
All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and Cargo undelivered on and after July 7th, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents,
1st Floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [1144]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"ARCTURUS"
having arrived from Seattle via ports on July 1st, 1920. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous cargo of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at assigned risk.

Consignees of large import produce, an Import Permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on July 6th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.
All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and Cargo undelivered on and after July 7th, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents,
1st Floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [1145]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1920, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 16 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LTD.
BANK OF CHINA.
The interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2nd will be:
On 2500 Debentures: £ 12 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

On 2500 Debentures:
Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand. Barring rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager.
[1140]

On 2500 Debentures:
Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

On 2500 Debentures:
Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

On 2500 Debentures:
Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

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Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

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Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

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Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

On 2500 Debentures:
Per Coupon (Gross) £ 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8 4 3/4

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HERBERT JOHNSON GEDGE in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1920.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Princes' Building,
Hongkong.

NOTICE

MR. DANIEL JOHN LEWIS has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from the 1st July, 1920. The name of the Firm will remain as before.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Princes' Building,
Hongkong.
[1132]

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM LOOKER in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1920.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1133]

NOTICE

WE have admitted Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENON as a Partner in our Firm as from the 1st July, 1920.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1134]

NOTICE

I have This Day REMOVED my Office to No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, 2nd Floor, Hongkong.
G. R. HAYWOOD.
Dated the 30th day of June, 1920. [1135]

NOTICE

THE Interest of Mr. EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND as a Partner in our Firm ceased by effluxion of time on the 30th June, 1920.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
[1136]

NOTICE

I have This Day established myself as a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER at No. 10, Lee House Street.
EDWARD M. RAYMOND.
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1920. [1137]

NOTICE

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA have pleasure in announcing that a substitute pleasure has been assigned to replace the "KIYO MARU" which met with an accident in Yokohama a few weeks ago in the name of the "KAISHO MARU" a cargo vessel of 3,800 tons deadweight capacity and 10,000 tons gross. There are no passenger accommodations on this steamer.

The "KAISHO MARU" will arrive Hongkong July 13th and after discharge of her cargo, will begin loading (date to be announced later) and expect to depart for Hongkong and Yokohama, thence direct to San Francisco, omitting Honolulu and Hilo. From San Francisco she will omit Los Angeles and Salina Cruz and proceed to usual ports of call.
Further Particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
King's Building,
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1138]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that Redemption of the Bonds drawn at Peking on the 9th June, 1920, will begin on the 30th June, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the BANK OF CHINA and BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Bonds having their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 17, 22, 37, 50, 52, 59, 65, 76, 80, 95, are drawn bonds.
ORCL - Y. BOWRA,
Officiating Inspector, General of Customs and Excise,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, June 18th, 1920. [1120]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MANAGER for Export Department with Old Established British firm. Experience in South China Exports Essential. One with knowledge of French given preference.
Good salary to right man. Give references and wages required.
Box No. 1119. Office.
Care of "Daily Press" [1119]

TO LET.

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1040]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [66]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of
\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS
if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Box P.

TO LET: Part of Ground Floor of St. George's Building with two large show windows facing Lee House Street. Apply—
SHAW, TONG & CO. [118]

LADY WISHES TO SELL entire contents of well-furnished 5-Roomed HOUSE, including Victoria Silver, Blackwood Furniture, and Cut Glass (all nearly new). No dealers. Apply Box P. "Daily Press" Office. [122]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Local Share Register will be CLOSED from 1st to 3rd JULY, both days inclusive, to ascertain what Registered Shareholders are entitled to an offer of Shares of the New Issue.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1102]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. BELL & Co. of London, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document is not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. 1090

REPUSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 3RD:
TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 4TH:
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TEA AND AFTERNOON. [210]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH.
New shipment ex S/S "CARDIGANSHIRE".
SELECTED FILLETS 60 cts. per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS 50
SELECTED KIPPERS 40
RED HERRINGS 30
GOURD CHEESE
direct from Holland
85 cents per lb.
THE DAIRY FARM & ICE COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [55]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Bankow Roads.
Tel. K. 1.
Tel. Adlonia Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and re-furnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [77]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
GLENSHIELD No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Train Station.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIES,
Alexandra Buildings. [1139]

FOR SALE.
NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department. [993]

INTIMATION

Delightful & Refreshing for Summer use.

Watson's

Ye Olde English

LAVENDER

WATER

\$1.25 \$2.00 \$3.75

Watson's

EAU DE

COLOGNE

(Cloche d'Argent brand).

A perfume that will satisfy the most critical—in elegant crystal globe bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.
STONE—WOODMAN.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on July 1st, 1920, by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, M.A., WILLIAM FORBES, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. C. STONE, of Amoy, and Mrs. L. E. C. WOODMAN, daughter of Dr. W. J. WOODMAN, (Japan papers, please copy). [1145]

HONGKONG Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 2nd, 1920.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

It was a natural result of the war that we should take a greater interest in the mental outlook of the nations who were fighting with us or against us than we did formerly. We found ourselves amazed at some of the characteristics of the Germans which were revealed during the struggle. One of the greatest difficulties in effecting any real reconciliation between Germany and the rest of the world is the memory of despicable and horrible deeds done during the war. Yet it has been pointed out that our soldiers express far less hatred towards the German civilian than do those who were not in the firing line. It has been more or less accepted, as a reason for air raids and other efforts at frightfulness, that the Germans had only one simple rule for ascertaining what other nations would do under a given set of circumstances; they argued that the Germans would do this or that and therefore other people would do the same. In that supposition they were mistaken; but there can be no doubt at all that the German leaders thoroughly understood the psychology of the German people. It is very doubtful whether those in authority in Great Britain as fully understand the mentality of the British nation. As an example of their ignorance the case of the introduction of conscription may be cited. There can be no doubt that the British people made up their minds, quite early in the war, that they would accept any innovation and that, after all, it was generally recognized that compulsory service would very much simplify the problem of duty for each man and woman concerned with it. But

it was long before the Government resorted to conscription. Of course, it is difficult to analyse the personality of the typical member of the British race, for in Great Britain there is really a mixed race, and the mixture are very various. When the average Briton goes abroad he adapts himself to his local environment, with the result that a more or less new type, such as the Anne or the Canadian, emerges. SHAKESPEARE has portrayed for us in magic sentences, the national character, and it has been suggested that of all his men King Henry V. is the most typical representative. SHAKESPEARE portrays him as a man who, although popularly supposed to be simple, bluff and straightforward, was endowed with shrewd common sense and was essentially practical. It is really astonishing that SHAKESPEARE's characters seem so alive to-day; for all our progress and newly acquired knowledge we might almost think that there has been but little change in the temperament of the average Briton. In actual fact, the great revolution in outlook has come to what used to be called "the lower orders" and has resulted from free education. When we take a long view, we realise that the Arabs of the twentieth century are the Arabs of the days of PHAROAH, whereas the Briton of to-day is a very different person from the man who fought the Roman invader. What is it that has formed the national character? In this part of the world we cannot but be struck with the contrast between the representatives of different nations. There is something remarkable about the Chinese outlook on life; too often it simply puzzles us and we make no very great effort to understand why the Chinese are so different to us. Then, again, we find ourselves intrigued when we think of the Japanese. We usually fall back upon some vague idea that all Asiatics are different to all Europeans; and then, if we think long enough, we see the marked contrast between Asiatics. There is not much that the Arab and the Japanese, for example, have in common unless it be the desire which many Europeans and many Asiatics possess—the desire to trade. The British character is composite as it is to be expected of a mixed race. The language is mixed; the names in common use serve to remind us of foreigners who were the ancestors of our friends. In his wrath, DEFOE said "the Englishman is the mid of all races." It is probably the mixed pedigree, as much as the proximity to the sea, that has produced the adventurous spirit. There is to be found, usually, a streak of sentiment in the average Briton which is often unsuspected until it is discovered. NELSON, one of our national heroes, showed it toward his friend when he said "Kiss me, Hardy" and is not thought the less of, but the better, for it. It was noticeable that this streak showed itself often and often during the war, when the emotions were greatly stirred. But despite all that, the chief characteristic of the race is the desire to do things. That has been the secret of commercial success and the reason underlying all the remarkable mechanical inventions which have originated in Britain. It has been the reason why the Anglo-Saxon race has spread itself all over the world. It is quite true that steam, electricity and the aeroplane are breaking down the old physical boundaries which divided nations. It is also true that one rather unexpected result of the war has been a great revival of the idea of nationality. That has not, as yet, altogether proved itself of great benefit to South Eastern Europe where trade has been strangled by new tariffs and chaos seems to increase. Perhaps it is only a phase. The world is commencing a new and a great experiment with the League of Nations. What will be its effect upon national character? Of one thing we can be quite sure: it is that certain races will always take the initiative, and supply the natural leaders. It might almost be said that Britain is providing the cement which keeps together the brick structure designed during the war. This is not to say that the British are remarkably popular with other nations, nor are we foolish enough to think that because we have been successful in the past success will come to us automatically in future. We can only hope that the national character will not deteriorate but will prove equal to meeting the grave problems which face mankind. In the past it was said of the British that they were too insular. That insularity has been broken down by the new methods of communication. In each generation the national character changes a little. If we contrast the popular novel of to-day with the novel of a hundred years ago and accept those books as reflecting the life of the period we shall be greatly surprised in the change, during a hundred years, in national character.

Reports from the North River state that more than a thousand captives are still in the hands of the bandits now scattered throughout the different districts.

The President of China gave a luncheon in honour of Sir Beilby Alston, the British Minister, on the eve of his departure on furlough. Amongst the guests were Mr. Clive, Mr. Barton and Sir R. P. S. Head.

Prince Carol of Rumania arrived in Tokyo on June 30th. An elaborate reception had been prepared. The route from the railway station to the Palace was thickly lined with troops and crowds of people.

Some 227 Chinese students, including five girls, sailed for France from Hongkong by the *Portia*. Among the number are 130 Cantonese, and 97 students from Shanghai. Dr. Li Kie Fong accompanied the party.

Yesterday was a general holiday in the Colony, instituted a few years ago for the convenience of the Banks. Though the typhoon signal was hoisted, the weather remained fine, and though there were few launch parties of swimming parties, it was not a bad day for golf and motoring.

The *Canton Times* says: The Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung has been notified that about 60 foreigners, including 12 British, 24 Americans, 31 Japanese, and two Portuguese, will soon visit Canton and interior district. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has requested the Bureau of Police to advise the visitors not to travel in places where military operations or unsettled conditions prevail.

According to a report in American papers, Miss Marian F. Ayer, member of the Bureau of Education of Manila, and M. S. Brownlow, mining man of China and New York, who was recently in Hongkong, were "bride" and "bridegroom" at a mock marriage aboard the steamship *Peru Maru* during the voyage from the Orient, and when the vessel arrived at San Francisco learned that their first may prove serious. It was rumoured that Miss Ayer is en route to her home in San Antonio, Tex., to become the bride of an old sweetheart. She was told it might be well to investigate the legal status of the mock marriage, and it is said an annulment may be necessary, as a real parson officiated.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

THE JUNE SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 30th.
The June settlement has passed through, exceeding in magnitude its predecessors.

GREUSOME DISCOVERY AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 30th.
The police have discovered a human arm floating near the water's edge near the public garden. It is surmised that the victim was a refined woman. The probabilities indicate a hideous crime.

SHANGHAI PEACE CONFERENCE.

SITUATION OBSCURE.

SHANGHAI, June 30th.
There is no immediate prospect of the resumption of the peace conference. Chang Tiao-lin is intriguing for the downfall of Wang I-tang. Tsang Shao-yi is refusing to recognize any change of date. The situation is obscure.

THE TYPHOON.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory, at 7.30 p.m. on June 30th:—

Typhoon in about 110deg. Long. E. and 19deg. Lat. N. almost stationary.

Typhoon signals remained up in Hongkong harbour yesterday. The Observatory report at 5.05 a.m. announced a depression in Lat. 19deg. N., Long. 114deg. E., stationary or very slow. At 12.05 p.m. the report was: "Pressure has again decreased slightly, in the vicinity of Hongkong and increased slightly elsewhere. The depression or typhoon is situated to the south of Hongkong within 200 miles; it is probably moving slowly to the W.N.W."

A. G. DA ROCHA,

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	2nd July.
Yokohama (via Nippon)	2nd July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.
Yokohama	4th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Friday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Friday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow via Keelung	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH CHINA JAPAN YOKOHAMA CANADA UNITED STATES CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan, *Nagasaki, *United States, *Central, *South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki and *Vancouver	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Monday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States Central and South America, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Monday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Tuesday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Tuesday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Thursday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Friday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, *Japan via Kobe & Seattle	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

Regular monthly service from

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG

TO

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG a.s. ... "BOBA" ... August ...

AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG a.s. ... "BAARN" ... September ...

For full particulars please apply to—

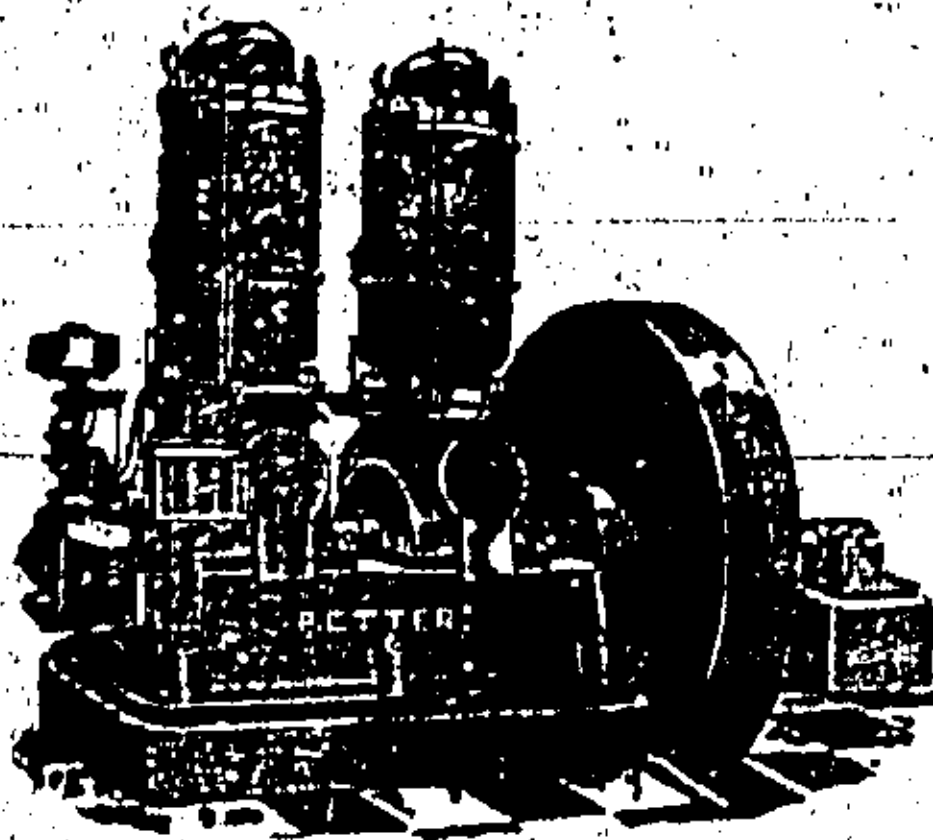
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building

Tel No 1874

VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



SIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES.

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE & RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND USE FROM

100 B.H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE. 10 TO 450 B.H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK

Capital \$4,000,000. Surplus \$1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, CANTON, MANILA, CHANGSHA, PEKING

All descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

D. M. BIGGAR,

Hongkong Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 30th.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 90 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 120 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 150 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 180 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 210 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 240 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 270 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 300 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 330 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 360 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 390 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 420 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 450 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 480 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 510 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 540 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 570 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 600 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 630 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 660 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 690 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 720 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 750 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 780 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 810 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 840 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 870 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 900 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 930 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 960 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 990 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1020 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1050 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1080 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1110 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1140 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1170 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1200 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1230 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1260 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1290 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1320 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1350 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1380 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1410 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1440 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1470 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1500 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1530 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1560 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1590 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1620 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1650 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1680 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1710 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1740 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1770 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1800 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1830 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1860 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1890 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1920 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1950 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 1980 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2010 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2040 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2070 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2100 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2130 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2160 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2190 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2220 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2250 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2280 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2310 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2340 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2370 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2400 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2430 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2460 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2490 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2520 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2550 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2580 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2610 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2640 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2670 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2700 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2730 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2760 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2790 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2820 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2850 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2880 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2910 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2940 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 2970 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 3000 days sight	3/8

STANDARD COIN.

	Per cent.
Hongkong...30 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount.
Hongkong...10	0.33
Canton...20	11.50
Canton...10	0.00 Premium

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 1st.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.83	29.82
Temperature	79	80	84
Humidity	81	80	75
Wind Direction	East	NE	East
Force	5	3	5
Weather	cl	o	o
Rain	0.04	—	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th ...85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st ...79

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000 Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. J. L. CROCKATT, Manager. [52]

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000 Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000 Reserve Funds ... 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Karsun, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamui, Tientsin, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application. SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 3, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [42]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00 Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tiao, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou Sen, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chan, Mr. Mok Chung Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shat, Mr. Ng Chang Tai.

Chief Manager:—Mr. Fung Po, Esq. Asst. Manager:—Mr. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 1st, 1920. [12]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000 PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Lyons, Marseilles, Hankow, Vladivostok, Peking, Harbin, Fochow, Canton, Tientsin, Saigon, Swatow, Hankow, Haiphong, Yokohama, New York, Moukden, Antwerp.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour le développement de l'Industrie et du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 23rd, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000 Reserves ... Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Battambang, Mongtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nanning, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Fochow, Vladivostok, Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale. IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais. IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted. L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [78]

Embassy Virginia Cigarettes Finest Quality



The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's also packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Co., Ltd.

THE BANK OF CHINA 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00 Paid-up Capital ... 12,278,800.00 Reserve Funds ... 2,187,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months ... 3% per annum. For 6 months ... 4% per annum. For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE HUI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. [84]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. [9]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hankow Branch:—Paoan Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [99]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$11,000,000 Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000 Sterling ... \$23,000,000 Silver ... \$23,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Chairman. A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. D. Wells, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., A. O. Lang, Esq., A. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Hon. Mr. R. H. Holyoak, J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq. Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1920. [8]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000 Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000 Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000 Reserve Fund ... £1,050,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Hankow, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [44]

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